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Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 29.

(Continued.)

THE Court, ſeeing that the Hugonots did not execute the conditions under which they had been promiſed an oblivion of the paſt, attempts to take off the Prince of Condé and the Admiral, who had retired well accompanied, to Noyers in Burgundy. They are advertiſed of their danger and eſcape to Rochell, reaſſemble their forces, and make themſelves maſters of Saintonge, Poitou and Tourdine. The King orders the Duke of Anjou to march againſt them. The two armies meet at Janſeneuil, without engaging: they meet again at Loudun; the rigor of the ſeaſon prevents a battle. The exceſſive cold obliges them to march at a diſtance from each other. Diſtempers break out in both armies and carry off vaſt numbers. They open the next campaign in the month of March. The Hugonots paſs the Charente, break down the bridges, and guard all the paſſages. The Duke of Anjou, by the means of a ſtratagem, paſſes the river. The battle of Jarnac enſues. On the ſixteenth of March, 1569, this famous action, ſo fatal to the Proteſtant cauſe and to liberty of conſcience in France, as to have annihilated or at leaſt to have oppreſſed both for two hundred and fifty years, took place. The young Duke of Guiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf on that day, by attacking the left wing of the Calviniſts, commanded by the Admiral and Dandilot at the head of the nobility of Britany and Normandy, and gave proofs of a courage, and talents capable of performing as much good, or committing as much evil as his father had done.

The Prince of Condé who commanded the main body, oppoſed to the Duke of Anjou, ſupported with intrepidity the ſhock of the enemy, and when abandoned by his right and left, charged on all ſides by the conquerors and ſurrounded by a whole world of enemies, he and thoſe who accompanied him, fought, with deſperation. In arranging his ſquadrons, he had been wounded in the leg by a kick of the Duke de la Rochefoucault's horſe, and in the combat his own was killed and overthrown upon him. This Prince, thus dangerouſly wounded put one knee to the ground and continued to fight, until Monteſquiou, Captain of the guards of the Duke of Anjou, ſhot him through the head with a piſtol. Robert Stuart, who had killed the Conſtable at the battle of St. Dennis, and almoſt all the gentlemen of Poitou and Saintonge, were cut in pieces, by the ſide of the Prince.

The Duke of Anjou, fought in the firſt ranks of his ſquadron with a valour above his years, had an horſe killed under him, and ran great riſques of his life. The Hugonots loſt, near ſeven hundred noblemen or knights of diſtinction. The ſoldiers, in deriſion, with ſcoffs and inſults, brought the body of the Prince of Condé, upon an aſs or pack-horſe to the Duke of Anjou at Jarnac.

L'an mil cinq cens ſoixante & neuf
Entre Jarnac & Chateau—neuf
Fut porté mort ſur une ânesſe,
Le grand ennemi de la Meſſe.

Young Henry, Prince of Navarre begged the body of the Duke of Anjou, who ſent it to Vendome to the tombs of his anceſtors. Thus lived and died Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, whoſe valour, conſtancy and greatneſs of ſoul, diſtinguiſhed him above all the greateſt Princes and moſt famous Captains of his age. I ſhall reverſe the reproaches of Davila, and ſay that he deſerves to be cannonized as one of the protomartyrs to liberty of conſcience, inſtead of that croud of bloody tyrants with which the calender has been diſgraced.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

REVIEW

Of Mr. BURKE's Philippic againſt the *Revolution Society* in London, and the *National Aſſembly* in France—in a Letter from a Gentleman in Hartford to one in this City, dated *March* 20.

I HAVE juſt been reading the Philippic of Edmund Burke, againſt the Revolution Society in London, and the National Aſſembly in France. It has ſtarted a croud of ideas in my mind, of whoſe propriety I ſubmit to your judgment.

This work preſents itſelf in two points of view—as the declamation of the firſt of Engliſh Orators, and as the reſult of the collected wiſdom of an old and experienced Stateſman.

I acknowledge that in either view, I am diſappointed in the performance. As a Philippic, it undoubtedly contains many highly labored paſſages, expreſſed in forcible and pompous language, abounding in brilliant alluſion, and full of ſatirical wit, indignation and contempt. But where is the ſublimity and pathos, tho' often attempted, which can eſtabliſh him as the rival of Cicero, or Demoſthenes?

He has written on the ſublime and beautiful—he affects to be a ſublime and beautiful writer—but he miſtakes the bent of his genius. His predominant talent is wit—a ſprightlineſs of alluſion, and brilliance of metaphor, well calculated to figure in the productions of a Swift or a Butler, but which loſes its principal grace when tortured into ſublimity, and obſcured by the affected rotundity of pompous period. Examine a ſample.—"The *anodyne draught* of oblivion, thus *drugged*, is well calculated to preſerve a *galling wakefulneſs*, and to feed the *living ulcer* of a *corroding memory*. Thus to adminiſter the *opiate potion* of amneſty, *powdered* with all the *ingredients of ſcorn and contempt*, is to hold to his lips, inſtead of the *balm of hurt minds*, the *cup of human miſery* full to the brim, and to force him to *drink it to the dregs*."

Is this ſtyle?—is it ſenſe?—is it Engliſh? But let us view him in the light of an able politician.

He is undoubtedly right in aſſerting that France has at preſent no permanent conſtitution, and that government cannot long ſubſiſt in the National Aſſembly. He is right in his idea that the revolution to this period has been the work of deſtruction, that it has annihilated the power, and ſeized the revenues of the King, the Clergy, and the Nobility—that it has raſed to the ground the Baſtile of deſpotiſm, and has not yet erected the fair edifice of conſtitutional and well balanced government on its ruins. He may be right in deſcribing the loſs of public credit in France, and the inſtability of their paper aſſignats. He is right in cenſuring many wild reſolves of the National Aſſembly, many acts of unbounded licentiouſneſs in the populace, and many needleſs indignities offered to the perſons of their ſovereign and his family.

Did it require the talents of a great ſtateſman to diſcover that in the French revolution much was wrong, and all was incomplete?

Can this calumniator of France, be the ſame EDMUND BURKE, who exhauſted all his tropes in praiſe of America during her late conteſt with Britain? At the very period of his panegyrics, would not our total want of a conſtitutional government, the weakneſs of our confederation, the depreciation of our currency, our public diſtreſſes, the wild ideas of licentious liberty, and the unbridled inſolence of our populace againſt the dignity of a Sovereign, happily indeed for himſelf, beyond the reach of perſonal inſult, have afforded him themes equally plauſible and juſt, for contemptuous Philippic and melancholy prognoſtication? No—he then aſſerted that we had performed miracles—that we had tried anarchy, and found it tolerable—and that ſociety was well regulated in America, by a Congreſs without power, and a government without reſource. He has ſince diſcovered that ſuch miracles are incompatible with the climate of France!

But whence all his fury againſt philoſophers, who have aſſerted the rights of mankind, and his frequent ridicule of *this enlightened age*. On the ſubjects of religion, of government, and of humanity, is not this age more enlightened than the preceding? I grant that many of the philoſophers whom he attacks were inaccurate in their ideas, and wild in their theories. Awakened (to expreſs myſelf in Burke's manner) from the midnight darkneſs of deſpotiſm, their eyes were dazzled by the orient light of liberty, und inſtead of diſcerning objects in their native reality, their unaccuſtomed optics were pleaſingly overſtrained by a confuſed glare of viſionary ſplendor.

But have they done no ſervice to mankind, and was no innovation neceſſary to human happineſs?

I am accuſtomed to view things on the brighter ſide, and am pleaſed with every bold effort of the mind, and every attempt to aſſert the rights and dignity of man.

Government, morality and religion, are too auguſt in themſelves, too well ſupported by reaſon, and too neceſſary to the exiſtence of rational ſociety, to be overthrown by the attacks even of anarchy, ſophiſtry, and infidelity. The world may perhaps reap eventual advantage from the labors of philoſophers, whoſe tenets in many particulars deſerve abhorrence—from the prophane ridicule of VOLTAIRE, the wild reveries of ROUSSEAU, and the immoral ſophiſtry of HUME. Such writers can never deſtroy the citadel of government, but they will demoliſh the bulwarks of tyranny—they cannot raſe the temple of religion, but they will level the outworks of ſuperſtition and enthuſiaſm.

But what muſt be the view of a writer, who could overlook the merits of a MONTESQUIEU, a RAYNAL, a MABLY, and the long liſt of amiable aſſertors of the rights of mankind, and blend them with the factious and the infidel, in one undiſtinguiſhing cenſure on philoſophers?

What was the ſituation of France before the revolution—an unconnected groupe of provinces, regulated by ſeparate and contradictory laws and cuſtoms of juriſprudence, and only held together as a nation, by the undefined and deſpotic power of the ſovereign. Her religion, bigotry in the lower ranks, deiſm in the higher, and intolerance in all. Her King, a deſpot in name; her nobility infinitely too numerous for a Senate, and poſſeſſed of no legiſlative powers; and her parliaments not even the ſhadow of a houſe of repreſentatives. Her military force in the hands of the crown, her commerce degraded, her revenues collected by extortion, and a great part of her lands mortgaged to ſupport the indolence of her clergy, her nuns, and her friars.

Amid the preſent diffuſion of ſcience, and with the example of Britiſh freedom at her door, and American independence among her allies, it was impoſſible ſhe could have continued long in ſo mortifying a ſituation. Though the only power of her ſovereign was deſpotiſm, her ſovereign could be a deſpot no longer. No ſpring was left of ſufficient force to move the wheels of a government at once ſo complicated and diſjointed. A revolution, if not immediately neceſſary in theory, muſt appear to every reflecting mind, at leaſt unavoidable in fact.

If this ſketch be juſtly drawn, what will become of all the eloquent periods of BURKE's declamation, in which he adviſes them to guard againſt innovations, and only endeavor to amend their ancient conſtitution. What was their ancient conſtitution, but an arbitrary and unlimited monarchy? From their early hiſtory he might indeed have revived ſome unacknowledged clerical and ariſtocratical claims, but he could not find a trace of popular freedom. His amendments to the conſtitution of France muſt have been only made by adding ſome props and braces to the tottering pillar of deſpotiſm.

If a thorough reformation was neceſſary in France, were not moſt of the meaſures, which are the ſubjects of his cenſure, equally neceſſary for the attainment of that end? Was it not neceſſary to annihilate arbitrary power, that they might pave the way for a limited monarchy? Was it not neceſſary to deſtroy the exorbitant claims of too numerons a nobility, before they could eſtabliſh a well-choſen and well-regulated houſe of Lords? Might it not be neceſſary to raiſe the repreſentative power, which never before exiſted, above its proper balance, that it might gain ſufficient force and energy to hold its juſt rank in a permanent conſtitution?—Might it not be neceſſary to melt down the whole people into a general maſs, previous to the new caſting and organizing a well-balanced government? Can the negative to theſe queſtions be proved true, and till proved, may we not check at leaſt the ſeverity of our cenſures?

BURKE dwells principally on *minutiæ*: He catches the picture of the preſent moment, but ſeems not to poſſeſs the talent of retroſpect and proſpect, which accompanies a great mind.

He indeed juſtly cenſures the capital error of the National Aſſembly—their ideas of pure democracy, and their apparent ignorance of the neceſſity, the indiſpenſable neceſſity, of the different orders in government; but he ſeems not to dwell on the ſubject as a matter of importance: He throws it out as a vague ſentiment ariſing in a mind, aiming its artillery at more eſſential objects, at Pariſian triumphs, proſcriptive injuſtice, Dr. Price, and the Revolution Society

Whether the eſtabliſhment of a well-balanced government, and a free conſtitution in France will be effected, as in America, by the united wiſdom of a National Convention; or whether it muſt be preceded by the horrors of a civil war, and finally be eſtabliſhed in a treaty of accommodation, time alone can determine.

But I think we may venture to predict that France will never again be ſubject to arbitrary government, and that ſhe will at no very diſtant period reap an ample harveſt from thoſe ſeeds of liberty already planted in her ſoil, but which a BURKE could not diſcover among the broken furrows.

The advantages gained by France in the preſent revolution muſt be extenſive and permanent—the errors of the National Aſſembly will be tranſitory in effect—and poſterity ſpeaking of them hereafter, may perhaps invert the ſentiment of Shakeſpeare, and ſay,

"*The good that they have done lives after them,*
"*The evil lies interred with their bones.*"

Thus, ſir, I have in a very haſty manner given way to my feelings on the firſt peruſal of Mr. BURKE's pamphlet. I pretend not to ſufficient information to enter into minuter diſquiſitions. I will turn to a more agreeable ſubject.

The firſt Congreſs has now completed its ſeſſions. If they do not retire with a loud clamour of univerſal applauſe, they may receive ſufficient conſolation from the general happineſs which they have diffuſed over our country.

In no nation, by no legiſlature, was ever ſo much done in ſo ſhort a period for the eſtabliſhment of government, order, public credit and general tranquility. I only fear that the manifeſt increaſe of our circulating coin, together with the additional reſources of millions of paper ſecurities ſo rapidly appreciating, and the circulation of bank notes, may injure thoſe general habits of induſtry and economy, introduced by former years of penury and diſtreſs: it will, unleſs drained off in more extenſive and beneficial channels of commerce.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. GILES's SPEECH CONCLUDED.

A GENTLEMAN from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Sedgwick) finding the uſual import of the terms uſed in the conſtitution to be rather unfavorable to the doctrines advanced by him, has favored us with a new expoſition of the word *(neceſſary)* he ſays that neceſſary as applicable to a mean to produce an end, ſhould be conſtrued ſo as to produce the greateſt poſſible quantum of public utility. I have been taught to conceive that the true expoſition of a neceſſary mean to produce a given end, was that mean, without which the end could not be produced.

The gentleman's reaſoning however if purſued will be found to teem with dangerous effects, and would juſtify the aſſumption of any given authority whatever: Terms are to be ſo conſtrued as to produce the greateſt degree of public utility—Congreſs are to be the judges of this degree of utility; this utility when decided on will be the ground of conſtitutionality, hence any meaſure may be proved conſtitutional which Congreſs may judge to be uſeful; theſe deductions would ſuborn the conſtitution itſelf and blot out the great diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the free conſtitutions of America—as compared with the deſpotic governments of Europe, which conſiſts in having the boundaries of governmental authority clearly marked out and aſcertained. The excluſive juriſdiction over 10 miles ſquare has been adverted to by one gentleman (Mr. Ames) as a ſpecified authority, to which the one contended for is ſuggeſted to be incidental; he has reaſoned in this manner, Congreſs poſſeſs juriſdiction over 10 miles ſquare, &c. Congreſs may therefore eſtabliſh a bank, within the 10 miles ſquare—and as principle is not applicable to place, Congreſs may exerciſe the ſame autho

rity any where elſe—this ſeems to me to be an ingenius improvement upon ſophiſtical deduction; the gentleman however ſhould have reflected, that the ground upon which he built the right to exerciſe this authority, was that of excluſive juriſdiction, and to extend the principle it is neceſſary to extend the right of excluſive juriſdiction, without this the baſis of his argument fails, and the ſuperſtructure however beautified muſt follow, for the principle, if at all deducible from that ſource, is expreſsly confined to place and cannot operate beyond it.

I ſhall now conſider the ſecond reſource, whence the conſtitutional right of exerciſing the propoſed authority is derived—its incidentality to the mere creation and exiſtence of government It has been obſerved, that in all governments there are certain rights tacitly granted and certain other rights retained, that it is impoſſible in framing a conſtitution to enumerate every minute governmental right, and that ſuch an attempt would be chimerical and vain. And hence the incidentality of this authority to the mere exiſtence of government is inferred; theſe obſervations ſeem to me to apply to a government growing out of a ſtate of ſociety, and not to a government compoſed of chartered rights from previouſly exiſting governments, or the people of thoſe governments. I have been taught to conſider this as a federal not as a conſolidated government, and am not prepared or diſpoſed at preſent to relinquiſh that idea. A gentleman from New-York (Mr. Lawrance) has remarked, that the government is conſolidated *quo ad* the powers granted, and of courſe *quo ad* their incidents; but he ſhould firſt have ſhown that the authority contended for is one of thoſe granted, or incidental to ſome one of them, before the application can be made—the obſervation can have no tendency to eſtabliſh either of thoſe poſitions. What effect would this doctrine, if admitted, have upon the State governments? And how would it be reliſhed by them? Their dignity and conſequence will not only be proſtrated by it, but their very exiſtence radically ſubverted. A third reſource of deducing this conſtitutional authority has been reſorted to, *the expediency of the propoſed meaſure itſelf.* I preſume the great object of the conſtitution was to diſtribute all governmental rights between the ſeveral State governments and the government of the United States; the expediency therefore of the exerciſe of all conſtitutional rights as they relate to State or general government, is properly contemplated and decided by the conſtitution, and not by the governments amongſt which the diſtribution is made. A gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Smith) has ſaid, that the expediency and conſtitutionality of the propoſed meaſure, cannot be conſidered ſeparately, becauſe the conſtitutionality grows out of the expediency, this is but candidly unveiling the ſubject of that ſophiſtical maſk which has been ingeniouſly thrown over it by ſome gentlemen: for all the arguments adduced in favor of the meaſure, from whatever ſource they ariſe, if purſued will be found to ruſh into the great one of expediency, to bear down all conſtitutional proviſions and to end themſelves in the unlimited ocean of deſpotiſm.

Several gentlemen have ſaid that this authority may be ſafely exerciſed, ſince it does not interfere with the rights of States or individuals. I think this aſſertion not very correct; if the States be conſtitutionally intitled to the exerciſe of this authority, it is an intruſion on their rights to do an act which would eventually deſtroy or impede the freeſt exerciſe of that authority; for it is totally immaterial whether the effect be produced by the operation of this or by an inhibition in expreſs terms; the States may not only incorporate banks, but may of right prohibit the circulation of bank paper within their reſpective limits; the act therefore if it be intended to have an effectual operation will certainly infringe this right, or exiſt at the mercy of the State governments. This reaſoning however places the ſubject in another point of view a little ſingular; it contemplates the authority contended for as vacant ground and juſtifies the tenure by the mere title of occupancy. In almoſt all the remarks in favor of the meaſure, gentlemen ſeem to have forgotten the peculiar nature of this government; it being compoſed of mere chartered authorities, all authority not contained within that charter, would from the nature of the grant have been retained to the granting party, and I will venture to aſſert that this opinion was the *ſine qua non* of the adoption and exiſtence of this government; but if this opinion had been doubtful, Congreſs themſelves have made an expreſs declaration in favor of this conſtruction in the propoſed amendments to the conſtitution. Gentlemen have inferred a conſtitutional right to exerciſe the authority contended for from a fourth reſource, *the former uſages and habits of Congreſs*, in affirmance of this argument ſeveral acts of Congreſs have been referred to, the power of removal from office, the government of the Weſtern Territory, the ceſſion from North-Carolina, the purchaſe of Weſt-Point, &c. &c. I ſhall not examine into the propriety of theſe ſeveral acts, tho I conceive it would not be difficult to ſhow, that they differ materially, upon conſtitutional grounds, from the one now propoſed—I ſhall only remark, that if Congreſs have heretofore been in the uſage and habit of diſregarding and violating the conſtitution, it is high time that that habit and uſage was corrected: I hope and truſt that the people of the United States will not tamely ſee the only ſecurity of their rights and liberties invaded and violated, but alſo ſee one violation of it with impunity, boldly urged as an argument to juſtify another.

An inſtance of a ſimilar exerciſe of authority by the Congreſs, which exiſted under the former confederation, has been mentioned in favor of its exerciſe by the preſent Congreſs. The argument has been, that as the powers of the preſent Congreſs are greater than thoſe of the former Congreſs, and the former were competent to the exerciſe of this right, the preſent muſt be more ſo; it is to be remarked, that that act was the child of neceſſity, and that Congreſs doubted its legitimacy, and the act itſelf was never confirmed by a judicial deciſion; and it ſhould be alſo remarked, that the ſame Congreſs did not pretend to poſſeſs the right to puniſh thoſe who ſhould counterfeit the paper of the bank, and recommended it to the ſtates to confirm the act which they had done, and to paſs laws for the purpoſe of puniſhing thoſe who ſhould counterfeit the paper; and it is a little remarkable that this circumſtance, which is one of the moſt eſſential to the exiſtence and operation of this act, is withheld from our view. But as I think arguments drawn from this ſource wholly foreign to the ſubject, I ſhall make no other remark upon them. I ſhall now ſuggeſt a few obſervations reſpecting the expediency of the propoſed meaſure—in doing this, I ſhall not ſay any thing as to the utility of banks in general, nor as to the effects of the banks of England, Scotland, Holland, &c. &c. I poſſeſs not ſufficient practical or theoretical knowledge to juſtify the inquiry; I ſhall only point out a few circumſtances, which are peculiarly attached to the government we are now adminiſtering, which might vary the application of general rules, drawn from governments of a different nature, and which poſſeſs the unqueſtioned right of granting charters of incorporation.

In the firſt place, the right of exerciſing that authority by this government is at leaſt problematical, it is no where granted in expreſs terms; the legiſlature therefore can have no competent ſecurity againſt a judicial deciſion, but a dependant or a corrupt court. I preſume that a law to puniſh with death thoſe who counterfeit the paper emitted by the bank, will be conſequent upon the exiſtence of this act; hence a judicial deciſion will probably be had of the moſt ſerious and awful nature—the life of an individual at ſtake on one hand—an improvident act of the government on the other. A diſtruſt ariſing from this cauſe, will forever keep the bank in jeopardy, and the very firſt trial of this nature will probably ſubject the bank to a run which it will be unable to withſtand; for all ſtockholders will require the greateſt poſſible ſecurity for their money, and a diſtruſt of ſuch an inſtitution will be its deſtruction. This obſervation ſeems to me to have peculiar force, from the great proportion of paper to that of gold and ſilver, upon which the bank is propoſed to be founded. The peculiar relation between the general and ſtate governments will naturally produce a conteſt for governmental rights, until long experience ſhall ſettle the preciſe boundaries between them. The preſent meaſure appears to me to be an unprovoked advance in this ſcramble for authority, and a mere experiment how far we may proceed without involving the oppoſition of the ſtate governments. It ſhould be remarked that this government is in its childhood, it is therefore unfitted for ſuch bold and manly enterprizes, and policy would dictate that it ſhould wait at leaſt until it may have become more matured or invigorated. Two modes of adminiſtering this government preſent themſelves—the one with mildneſs and moderation, by keeping within the known boundaries of the conſtitution—the other by the creation and operation of fiſcal mechaniſm—the firſt will inſure us the affections of the people, the only natural and ſubſtantial baſis of republican governments—the other will ariſe and exiſt in oppreſſion and injuſtice, will increaſe the previouſly exiſting jealouſies of the people, and muſt be ultimately diſcarded, or bring about a radical change in the nature of our government. Having ſuggeſted theſe obſervations upon the meaſure in general, I ſhall now proceed to point out a few objections to the detail of the bill: I think the authority given to the bank, to purchaſe and hold lands, objectionable; in the firſt place, I doubt the conſtitutional right of Congreſs to inveſt ſuch an authority—the lands within the United States are holden of the individual ſtates, and not of the United States, and that tenure appears to me to be the true ground upon which the right to exerciſe that authority grows. I believe it is admitted that although Congreſs may naturalize a foreigner, they cannot authorize him to purchaſe lands—and I think the caſe at leaſt as ſtrong, when they firſt create an artificial perſon, and then inveſt the authority; beſides, if we have reference to the experience of other countries, we ſhall find it dangerous to allow incorporated bodies to hold lands at all: the exerciſe of that right produced great oppreſſion in England, and nothing but the maſterly activity of an abſolute Prince, could apply a competent remedy. A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, (Mr. Sedgwick,) has denied that the Bank is inveſted with this right—It is true, it is confined to the mode of purchaſing by mortgage, but that is the moſt effectual mode of purchaſing, and the moſt ruinous to the landholder.

I will merely mention one other objection without a comment—the authority given to make laws not contrary to law or its own conſtitution—but the moſt objectionable clauſe is that which limits its duration, and pledges the faith of the United States that no other Bank ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the mean time, however dangerous and offenſive the preſent meaſure might prove in its operation, and whatever may be the utility and advantage in any other ſcheme of banking, which experience may ſuggeſt—ſuch a ſtipulation cannot be juſtified but from the moſt pointed neceſſity, and from the matureſt deliberation: When I ſearch for the neceſſity of this meaſure, it eſcapes me—it is not pretended in the bill itſelf—the chief ſtimulous which I can diſcover to the exiſtence of this meaſure, is to give artificial impulſe to the value of ſtock—This is not a ſufficient juſtification—the ſubject has not been ſufficiently conſidered, and I therefore hope it may be poſtponed to ſome future ſeſſion of Congreſs,—many evils may be avoided by ſuch a conduct—none can reſult from it.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER.

Come, we'll take the t'other ſip.

THE grog-drinker is not the only man who takes the t'other ſip. The drone, the ſluggard opens his eyes upon the morning dawn—he ſtretches—rolls over—gapes—feels drowſy—ſays it is time enough yet—hugs the pillow, and takes the t'other ſip. He naps away a precious hour or two, when he might have earned his breakfaſt.

The gameſter takes a hand at whiſt in the evening—a hand or two can do no harm—it is an amuſement—a quarter of a dollar a corner is a trifle—his mind is engaged—if he has *loſt* a game, he muſt play another to *win*—if he has won, he hopes to win again—he muſt take the t'other ſip—and the t'other—and the t'other—the bell rings nine o'clock—but *one more* hand can do no harm—who would go to bed with the chickens? The clock ſtrikes *twelve*—but *one* more hand and I poſitively go—The clock ſtrikes *one*—he ſtarts—damns his luck—but the next evening he'll take another ſip—he ſwears he'll recover what he has loſt—he marches home, when not an animal ſhould be awake, but owls and rats and thieves.

The poor man, with a ſcore of bare footed children, breadleſs and naked, works hard for a little meat to ſilence the demands of hunger, and a little wood to warm their naked limbs. But there is a Lottery—*a prize of a thouſand dollars!* and not two blanks to a prize! yes *one prize* that is worth having, among *nine thouſand* tickets! Glorious chance! *nine thouſand to one* againſt him! But a ticket he muſt have- Four or five day's labor, the ſubſiſtence of ſeveral days muſt be bartered for a ticket! *Nine thouſand to one* againſt him! Is this all? No, no. He is anxious for good fortune—he muſt ſtand by and ſee the drawing—a week more loſt—time is money—the price of the ticket is *two* dollars, and it coſts him *four*. The wheel of fortune rolls and rolls and rolls him up—*a blank*. But like the grog-drinker, who takes the t'other ſip, he muſt try his luck again. Luckleſs man! *nine thouſand to one*, is odds *againſt* him. *One certainty* is better than a *thouſand* Lotteries, where *ſome thouſands* of probabilities are againſt a man.

But muſt we diſcourage Lotteries when public utility is their object? No. Let every one buy tickets, who is able to pay a tax to the amount of the price.

Suppoſe a poor man ſaves enough out of his uſual grog-expences to buy a ticket. This is very well—but it would be better to ſave the ſame money to buy bread and a pair of ſhoes for a ſhoeleſs boy.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE writer in your paper of Saturday laſt, diſclaims the idea that the friends of the Bank of North-America entertain a want of confidence in the reſources of their country, and declares "they are warm and zealous friends to the United States," and ſupporters of their conſtitution and government; but the conſtant com-

plaint with *him*, and *ſome* others is, that they think themſelves injured becauſe *their* inſtitution was not made the Bank of the United States ; and an appeal is made to the finer feelings of the human heart to decide on their merits and ſervices.—This addreſs to the paſſions is offered as a ſubſtitute for reaſon and argument in a queſtion of *national policy!* The author however has but followed the example of "THE OBSERVER," whoſe performances are a play upon the fancy, rather than an appeal to the judgment of his readers.

It is not contended that the Bank of North-America did not render eſſential ſervices to the United States in the moſt critical periods of the war; but was not this their duty—was it not the end and deſign of their creation, on being paid for it ; and does it appear that they have loſt any thing by the bargain—or that they have been diſabled in the ſervice ? If they have ſuffered in their property, they ſhould be reimburſed with intereſt—if their corporation has been eſſentially injured, they are intitled to a gratuity.

But ſay the friends of the State Bank, "we had a continental charter."—The Secretary of the Treaſury obſerves in his report, "That they "have ſince *accepted* and *acted* under a new char-"ter from the State of Pennſylvania, materially "variant from the original one ; *and which ſo "narrows the foundation of the inſtitution, as to ren-"der it an incompetent baſis for the extenſive pur-"poſes of a national bank.*" Hence he recommends an eſtabliſhment upon different principles—and the former is left to ſtand as it was. But the Secretary at the ſame time, gives it as his opinion, that every reaſonable facility ſhould be given to a conſolidation of the Bank of North-America, with the Bank of the United States, upon terms not injurious to the parties concerned, provided the former would come forward with propoſitions.

We are told the propoſed Bank "did not want for reſpectable authorities oppoſed to it at its birth, and that it is believed, their reaſonings are ſuch as will bear the teſt of time." If obſervations of this kind are to have any weight, it might perhaps be anſwered with equal truth, that many of the friends and advocates of the Bank of the United States are alſo entitled at leaſt to reſpect ; and what is of more conſequence, the refutation of the arguments of ſome of them has not yet been even attempted.

Some of the gentlemen are diſſatisfied becauſe their inſtitution was not made the foundation to build upon ; but a broader baſis was thought neceſſary ; and a queſtion might ariſe who was to accommodate, the general government, or the Bank of this State. This much however is certain, that if it had been propoſed to ingraft upon the *old* according to the principles of the *new*, or in any other way, but ſuch as might be dictated by the preſent Bank, the clamor would have been much louder than it is at preſent : So difficult—nay ſo impoſſible is it to pleaſe all parties.

LONDON, February 15—24.

THE meeting of Parliament opens a new field for political diſquiſition. It now becomes our province to mark the progreſs of National buſineſs : to animadvert upon the conduct of our Legiſlators; and to weigh with minute regard the meaſures to be purſued by our Miniſters in the preſent poſition of affairs.

The high and conſequential ſtate which Britain has attained in the ſcale of Europe, together with the proſperous and flouriſhing ſituation of our domeſtic concerns, are circumſtances ſo obvious, that he who labours to diſprove them muſt willingly err againſt Reaſon and Truth. Theſe are themes which, when touched upon, muſt awaken the moſt torpid feelings of patriotic regard, and which in all his reflections, concluſions and anticipations muſt ſtrongly influence the mind of the candid Politician :

The great progreſs made in the reduction of the National Debt muſt afford to every perſon intereſted in the ſupport of public credit, the moſt ſincere gratification.

For the ſatisfaction of our readers, we ſhall particularize the amount of the whole capital ſum redeemed by the commiſſioners for the liquidation of the National Debt, on the laſt day of January 1791 :

3 per Cent. Conſols	£ 2,753,800
3 per Cent. Reduced	1,878 450
Old South Sea	1,091,100
New South Sea	807,000
South Sea 1757	242,000
	£ 6,772,350

This ſum with the Intereſt of the capital ſum redeemed, is regularly added to the annual million.

How rapid, by this ſyſtem, muſt be the diminution of the National Debt, may be eaſily calculated ; how much it has already tended to the eſtabliſhment of Public Credit, is univerſally felt, and joyfully acknowledged.

Since the eſtabliſhment of this fund, one million, it muſt be admitted, has been borrowed by the Miniſter; but when that is deducted from the above ſum, the ſurplus is ſtill great.

The expences of the late Armament, it will readily be recollected, are provided for diſtinct from the great maſs of the National Finance. The policy of this arrangement was loudly applauded by men of all parties. It indeed ſtrongly enforces its own panegyric.

PARIS.

It is inconceivable how ſanguine even yet the Partizans of Royalty remain : the other day an officer in the King's regiment affirmed, that in two months, M. Mirabeau would not be in exiſtence.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 3. Mr. Mirabeau, the Preſident, ſeems to unite the ſuffrages of all parties, by an exerciſe of this office, marked by a ſevere equity, and a diſmiſſal to all perſonal predilections.

Feb. 4. After ſome local regulations, of ſmall importance, deferring conſideration of the Tobacco buſineſs, they circumſcribed Paris, within 33 pariſhes.

ORGANIZATION OF JURIES.

The following articles were among thoſe important in this great work.

The judges pronounced aloud their opinions commencing with the youngeſt and finiſhing at the preſident.

If they differ in the application of the law, the mildeſt is preferred. If more than two opinions divide the body, they call upon the Judges of the diſtrict to compoſe their differences.

The text of the law is read previouſly upon which judgment is pronounced. After ſentence, three days are allowed for the demand of ceſſation. If this be admitted, it muſt be founded upon violation of forms, nullity in the inſtruction, in the judgment, or the application of the law erroneouſly.

Such demands are to be decided within a month after their reception.

It was obſerved, with ſome degree of reproach, that ſo great a proportion of this Aſſembly ſhould be members of the law. The cenſure ſeems to have been idle in the extreme ; they are moſt likely to frame a perfect conſtitution, whoſe ſtudies have been confined to the legal limitation of general and particular rights.

DOVER, (N. H.) March 17.

We hear from Candia, in this ſtate, that a few days ago, two horſes in a double ſleigh, broke from their faſtenings, and ran with great precipitation down a certain ſtreet in that town, but were ſoon met by a double and a ſingle ſleigh, with young perſons in them, of both ſexes, going on a party of pleaſure—they turned out on each ſide to give them room to paſs, but juſt before the ſleigh got to them, one of the runners ſtruck a log, and ſheer'd the horſes directly over the double ſleigh in which were the young people ; by which accident one young woman was killed, and a number more badly wounded, one of which has ſince died—In going over one of the runners caught one of the near horſe's hind legs and broke it, which immediately turned it to the other ſide of the ſtreet where the other ſingle horſe ſtood, and ran againſt him with ſuch force as drove the tongue of the ſleigh into his bowels, which killed him inſtantaneouſly—all of which was accompliſhed in a few moments.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Thouſand leagues of Ocean roll between
Theſe tranquil States, and Europe's troubled ſcene :
Divided thus—ſure nature's God deſign'd
This land—th' Aſylum of the free-born mind.
Here ſhall an independent empire riſe,
Concentring from all climes the juſt and wiſe ;
By innate principles expand its name,
Nor owe to foreign politics its ſame.
On this Idea, federal wiſdom plann'd,
The Nation's bank—that bulwark of the land ;
Nor Anglois, Francois, or the ſage Mynheer
Shall in our ſchemes of Finance interfere,
The States as one agree, that this is right,
Tho' pigmy politicians rave and write.

Philadelphia, April 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated January 1791.

"The intereſt of Mr. PITT muſt incline him to peace, and yet I am fearful that his policy will deceive him, and ſhortly plunge us into a war. He has got out of the Spaniſh ſcrape with honor ; but by inſiſting upon ſo much, I ſuſpect that he has planted the ſeeds of a future war in the proud breaſt of the Don. He and Pruſſia mean to bully and terrify the Empreſs out of her conqueſts, and into ſuch a peace as they ſhall dictate. The Northern Elizabeth does not ſeem to be frightened, but to ſet them at defiance. She has ſecured the King of Sweden by acting generouſly by him, when he was nearly down, and his allies could not give him timely aſſiſtance. It is thought that the Britiſh council is attempting to buy off the King of Denmark with large promiſes. He is ſcarce of ſo forgiving a ſpirit as to have forgotten how they threatened him and made him deſiſt from joining the Empreſs againſt Sweden ; or ſo young in politics as not heartily to unite with Ruſſia and Sweden, to keep a foreign fleet out of the Baltic. The Britiſh nation owes the Empreſs a grudge for the armed neutrality, and therefore are glad to promote an armed mediation to humble her : But if ſhe will not give way, and they preſs on, they may find themſelves plunged into a war not only with the three Northern powers, but Spain and others, who may think it high time to pull down the overgrown and *overbearing* navy of Great-Britain. The German Emperor will not loſe the friendſhip of the Empreſs. Holland will rather look on, and buſtle without doing much.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

ON the 23d May laſt, the Mahrattas, aſſiſted by the Eaſt-India company's troops, gained a ſignal victory over Iſhmael Beg, a country power, with whom the Mahrattas are at war.

The army of Iſmael Beg conſiſted of 25000 foot, and 20000 horſe, beſides a great number of elephants, camels, &c. The conquerors took 100 pieces of cannon, 15 elephants, an innumerable number of camels, 100 pair of colours, and the enemy's whole baggage—and the morning following the victory, 7 battalions, and 10000 irregulars laid down their arms : This great victory was gained with the loſs of only 700 men killed and wounded.

The Britiſh military eſtabliſhment in the Eaſt-Indies, according to a return made the firſt of January 1790, amounted to 8039 men—Tippo Saib's, to 155,230.

Accounts from Paris, via London, of 24 Jan. ſay, that ſome German troops had entered France on the ſide of the Maes and the Rhine—inſtant preparations were made to ſend 10000 volunteers after them.

The ſpirit of revolution has manifeſted itſelf in Hungary, Vienna, Spain and Bavaria : The diſcontents in Vienna are occaſioned by the dearneſs of proviſions—the ſcarcity is however tho't to be artificial.

While ſome accounts from France inform, that the clergy are conforming to the new regulations, and taking the civic oath with great cordiality—others ſay, that they are very refractory in many of the provinces—ſo that it is extremely difficult to form any ſettled opinion on the ſubject.

According to an eſtimate publiſhed in the General Advertiſer of Monday laſt—it appears that 4992 Dozen of wool cards are made in this city, annually—an important branch of manufactures! The importation of this article has long ſince ceaſed—and in a very ſhort time that of ſhoes of every kind muſt alſo ceaſe.

On the 31ſt ult. departed this life, at Elizabethtown, in New-Jerſey, MATTHIAS OGDEN, Eſq. late a Brigadier General, in the army of the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

State of the Wheel, Saturday March 26.

In the Wheel.			Prizes drawn.		
1	of	10000	2	of	1000
2	of	3000	5	of	500
3	of	2000	10	of	200
4	of	1000	22	of	100
5	of	500	31	of	50
20	of	200	23	of	40
58	of	100	33	of	30
59	of	50	41	of	20
77	of	40	51	of	10
87	of	30	2115	of	8
120	of	20			
149	of	10	2333	Prizes drawn.	
5470	of	8	4367	Blanks do.	
6055	Prizes in the Wheel.		6700	Tickets drawn.	
12245	Blanks in do.				
18300	Tickets undrawn.				
6700	Do. drawn.				
25000					

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/10.	17/2.	pr. £. 88	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		9/.	45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/11	9/.	45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/9	78¾	do.
Indents		9/.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15/.		

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Benjamin,	Brookhouſe,	Briſtol,	35 days.
Do. Walterſtorff,	Oſmon,	London,	38.
Ship Birmingham,	Kerr	London,	33.
Do. Dublin Packet,	Davis,	Dublin,	32.
Brig Galen,	Edie,	London,	58.
Do. Betſy,	Potter,	Virginia,	6.
Do. Margerett,	Codman,	Boſton,	4.
Ship Mancheſter,	Williams,	Liverpool,	33.

HENRY KUHL,

HEREBY gives public notice that he diſcontinues to negotiate in the Funds on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, April 5. 2t.

LOST,

BETWEEN this city and New-York, on the poſt road, two bundles containing the Gazette of the United States—No. 82—deſtined for New-York and Boſton. As they can be of no uſe, but as waſte paper, except to the Subſcribers, many of whom keep files of that publication, any perſon who can give information to the Editor, ſo that the whole or any part of them may be recovered, ſhall receive a generous reward. The two bundles contained 300 papers.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT in addition to an Act, intituled, "An Act for establishing the Salaries of the Executive Officers of Government, with their Assistants and Clerks."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, there shall be allowed to the chief clerk of the auditor, the annual sum of two hundred dollars, in addition to the salary allowed to him by the act, intituled, "An act establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks," to be paid at the treasury of the United States, in quarterly payments, and from like appropriations as may be assigned for the payment of the other salaries mentioned in the above recited act.

And be it further enacted, That there be allowed to the clerks employed in the several offices attached to the seat of government, in addition to their respective salaries, their reasonable and necessary expences incurred by the removal of Congress from the city of New-York to the city of Philadelphia.

And be it further enacted, That there be allowed to the assistant secretary of the treasury, in addition to his salary for one year, commencing with the passing of this act, four hundred dollars, to be paid in the same manner as his salary.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

This day is Published,

The American Museum,

OR, UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

FOR MARCH, 1791.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

METEOROLOGICAL observations made at Philadelphia, in February 1791. Observations on the weather and diseases for the same month. A brief examination of lord Sheffield's observations on the commerce of the United States of America. Reply to hints and conjectural observations on an American excise. Defence of the use of the bible as a school book. Some remarks on the policy observed towards the Indians. The Columbian Observer, No. IV and V. Our Grandmothers.

POETRY.

To the memory of the late William Livingston. Friendship. Is Delia loved?

SELECTED ARTICLES.

Anecdote of General Arnold. Anecdote of Capt. Troy. The negro equalled by few Europeans. Essay on the influence of religion in civil society. Maxim. Abstract of the exports of the United States from the commencement of the custom houses, at different times in August 1790, to Sept. 30, 1791. Of the artifices of animals. Of national debts. Thoughts on friendship. Revolutions of English literature. Premiums offered by the Philadelphia society for the promotion of agriculture. Advantages of using the tops of Indian corn as food for horses and cattle. Method of preserving meat fresh for years together. Constitution of the state of New York concluded. Constitution of the state of New Jersey.

POETRY.

Elegiac sonnet on the indisposition of a young lady. Invocation to horror. The adieu and recal to love. The pen, to Della Crusca. To Anna Matilda. To a young lady. Stanzas to illnature. Prayer to Venus. The rose, an idylion.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1791.

This day is published, for the Proprietors,

BY WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,
No. 52, *Second-Street, the corner of Chesnut-Street,*

The Universal Asylum,

FOR MARCH, 1791.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY of the life and character of Dr. Franklin, (continued) On the excellency of modesty. Account of the manufactories of cotton and wood cards in the city of Philadelphia. Ludicrous simile. On the nature and principles of municipal law, and legislative authority. A curious fact tending to elucidate the civil policy of the Seneca Indians. American antiquities. On novel reading. History of Philander Flashaway. On the fallacy of the political doctrine, that civil liberty can only exist in a small territory. Petition of sundry horses to the honorable the corporation of the city of Philadelphia. Wisdom and Truth. Account of the Turkish government. On the causes of famine in China, and the means used for preventing it. Proposal for abolishing the absurd practice of separating the sexes, immediately after dinner. On the folly of attempting to develope the origin of civil society. Population, without respect to property, the object of representation in a free government. Anecdote of Peter the cruel. On penal laws. Account of a gigantic family at Cape-Cod. Result of a course of agricultural experiments. Anecdote of Sterne and a Pennsylvania lady. History of the American revolution, (continued.) Account of the celebrated Dr. Henry Moyes. Method of purifying common salt.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW.

Of the New-England Farmer: Chemical and economical essays: Foreign literature.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

An Ode on the progress of enlightened freedom. Anacreontic ode on the approach of spring, 1791. Elegy to the memory of the American volunteers, who fell at Lexington, on the 19th April 1775. The craw of fashion, a new song. Sensibility. Description of poetry. To a beloved fair one. On a lady who wore patches.

THE CHRONICLE.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of a mint. Historical sketch of the proceedings of Congress. Intelligence. Appointments. Marriages and Deaths. Meteorological observations. To which are prefixed the Philadelphia prices-current, and course of exchange. *Philadelphia, April* 1, 1791.

☞ Wanted, to complete sets, a few Copies of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, for *January*, 1788, for which *five shillings* each will be given.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunswick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almost new, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the House. Said House is thirty-four feet square has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the same, and a good stone cellar under the whole.

Any person inclining to purchase may have possession the first day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made easy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in said city, or the subscriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not sold, to be rented from 1st day of May next.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North side Chesnut-Street Wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND Rum,	Hyson, Souchong & Bohea TEAS, of the first quality,
Molasses,	
Muscovado Sugars,	
Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,	Boston Sail Duck,
Pimento,	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,
Cassia,	6 by 8 Window Glass,
Old Batavia Arrack,	Boston Prime Beef,
Spermaceti & Wax Candles,	A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco.
Spermaceti, Right Whale, and Tanner's Oil,	N. England Tow Linen.
Best pick'd Mackarel,	*Philadel. March* 18. [e.p.3w.]

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-on he resides, laying on both sides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Fredericksburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a most healthy part of the country:—Consisting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the soil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent springs and streams of water, so dispersed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the first quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in grass, and all watered and drained at pleasure by a number of ditches, for that purpose, passing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of most other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling house, the situation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleasant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer said towns, consisting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, grist, and saw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conspired to render them complete; a large constant stream, on which they stand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end house, for drying corn, a bake house, a dwelling house and several other improvements mostly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin soil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhaustable source for the saw-mill.

Also several detached tracts within said county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of so fertile a soil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on some of them there are small improvements, and the lands so situated, that they can easily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned possessions will be disposed of, on very reasonable terms---a small proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchasers, who may be supplied on the same terms, with all kinds of stock, work horses, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 19 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

New Line of Stages.

THE Subscriber has established a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boston, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Season, and three times a week during the Summer Season.

Good Carriages, Horses, and careful Drivers are provided.—— Passengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.——Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in these Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for starting from the respective Stage Houses is absolutely necessary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eastward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thursdays,
Norwich——Tuesdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wednesdays and Saturdays,

For the Westward, leaves Boston——Mondays and Thursdays,
Providence——Tuesdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wednesdays and Saturdays.

JESSE BROWN. 69—1w3m

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles, } per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

Treasury Department, March 30, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST for the Quarter ending the 31st instant, on all that part of the Debt of the United States which stands on the books of the Treasury, will be paid on demand, after that day, at the *Bank of North-America*. All persons concerned are requested to apply there accordingly.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*